A PROBLEM IN EDUCATION. THE COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE MEETING.

PRESENT METHODS OF TRAINING BOYS AND STALS BOUNDLY CRITICISED BY MISS LE. BOW.

tended the quarterly meeting of the New Association of Collegiate Alumnias at the Fifth Hole last night. The association, which a sare ago was organized to take part in educated to take Mary Taylor Bissel, vice-president, Miss R. May, corretary; Miss Anne Turner Bier-sure, and Miss Ross M. Bodman, Miss Eliste Miss Adaline Emerson Thompon, Miss Jane and Miss Lucy M. Salmen, executive comong those present last evening were Dr. ray Butler, Arthur H. Cutler, Dr. Henry Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Mrs. Franci d. Mist Helen Dawes Brown and Miss ery. Letters of regret were read from Dr. suby, Edward Everett Hale, Charles A. bram S. Hewitt.

paper of the evening was read by Miss Careline Row. It treated of the "Needed Reform in chools and the Duty of the College Graduate to is Accomplishment." Miss Le Row's paper took us oue from Huxley's declaration that all institution ow by what fight they exist and whether are in sympathy with the supposed wants nd. These words, she insisted, are far to-day than when they were spoken twenty

Irue west ago. She continued:

Every boy and girl born into the world is not force ordained and predestinated to become a teacher, elect or a bookineser. Indeed, if these particular products any turned out as rapidly in the future as they have been in the past by our immense educational machines, it is reasonable to hope that within another decade or two we may have almost enough teachers, clorks and bookineepers to supply even a large a city as New-Nork. Nor can every children to the supply and the seasonable of the primary school receives a nollege education, although our present set may be a considered in the primary school ever finish their course in the grammar school only a fraction enter—or ever think of entering—the high school, while a compound fraction would represent all who are ever graduated from college. It too often happens that the unhappy children, forced to like too early in their classes, are conceited all the foremon and stund all the afternoon of their lives. The vigor and freakness which should have been stored up for the hard struggle of practical life has been washed out of them by precordous mental debauchery to be the desired by the boar duttery and leaves abbiling. Their faculties for the hard struggle of practical life has of shed out of them by precocious montai debauche book glutteny and lesson bibbing. Their facult worn out by the strain put upon their call fins, and they are demoralized by worthless child unphs, before the real work of life begins. One all sadly tostify to the concented forenoons so precocious young lives? One young lady tional in her frankness, though probably not oblinion, graduating from a gramma school its satin and cotton lace, with seven bouquets, the hets of nowers, and seventy-one per cent, remarka friend, "Yes, I've finished my education, pronounce their words so shocking about science and iterature and positively a hardahip to 'sociate Ope I shan't have to endure it long. Sociate their their strength of the second thing-so is fine and the second thing-second thin-sec

and live abroad."

and live abroad."

ant of difference whether the fire is an armine to heat the house compared to the streets, burning alds. cunt of difference whether the fire is cona furnace to heat the house comfortably, osugh the streets, burning down blocks of
Examination, one of the meet valuable
aids and servants, has of laioveloped into a devouting monstin and desolation in its reckless track. Is
comendous stride forward has been made it
during the last half year in their efforts
a devostation. To think of the protoe "sacrifice of education to examination, the names of nearly 500 of the representative women of Great Britain—most of them ex educators, and, in several Instances, humbly ucators, and, in several instances, humbing their formerly mistaken netions. Why set dreamed 6 are nover dreamed 6 as as this. And can we over again be unhelicent and ress as this. And can we ever again runbelieving with such encouragement as 1. The signers of this remarkable proteined the English Government to appoint in to inquire into the condition of the schooled not our National Bureau of Educati similar commission! Why should it not or the wisest educators—acknowledged experieston—to consider the whole subject to the and that abuses shall be abolish any reforms to reason expectity brought about our educational interests can be gaved excel delementary instruction. How can any fair nt person deny the truth of this proposition ically, nobody does deny it. Practically, the ninodalions are considered good enough dren, if a distinction must be made.

ses; five times too large, are placed ung, inexperienced girls, firmished wit programme and a timetable. Was it suicidal policy pursued in any line As far as the crowding is to be a not a shadow of excuse the school funds were hones it. If the school funds were honestly and economically expended there would be room enough for all these needy little ones. But it is gradually dawning upon the minds of men that the value and durability of the intellectual, no less than the material structure, depends upon the firmness of its foundations. vene and currently of the interceding to less than the material structure, depends upon the firmness of its foundations. The comparatively new science of psychology has demonstrated to us that scientific sare should be given to each of the child's faculties in its budding time; that more faculties of mind and soul are coming into play at the carriest school age, than at any later time, and that these budding powers are sightfornally sensitive from the fact that the child has entered a novel environment. Probably it is well far the world's peace of mind that it will never know what intellectual power has been lest by neglect of these early susceptible years. Children should be allowed to grow. We try to pound them into shape with our sistes and text-books. Think of the pathetic trust of little children, their unquesioning confidence. Our children have a claim upon us for the bread of intellectual as well as physical life, and let us look to it that in place of that bread we do not offer them a stone. To these innocent, aspiring little ones, what a stumbling block and rock of offence becomes our formal, heartless methods of instruction, with which they may justly represed us in later years.

Miss Lo Row's paper was well received and the discussion of the topics which she had presented, occupied the rest of the evening.

ATCHISON STOCKS PAIRLY STRADY IN BOSTON Boston, March 30 (Special).—Atchison was paratively steady to-day, opening at 40 3-4. chifting about a few points, it closed at 40 3-4. After this running that a leading director recently went to New-York, and it is said that he there entered into an agreement with Jay Goula and Huntington; that the new syndicate is purchasing the stock in large blocks and is not likely to cease buying immediately. Meanwhile, it is said that the purchase of the stock is being boomed with boomed quite frequently for the purpose of the street an idea that the lesing stock is coming out plentifully, and thus inducing the bears to oversell. At the close of next week it is intended to call in the stock and squeeze the bears unmercifully. The books will be closed on Tuesday, April 9. The The books will be closed on Tuesday, April 9. The bonds of the company were never so weak before as they were on State-st, to-day. The company is understood to have used up 80 per cent of the \$7,000,000 ton instead last fall to keep the company out of the hands of the receiver. Governor Ames, who held \$750,000 of this security, has paid up the entire

PROVIGENCE, March 30 (Special).—Zachariah Chaffee, trustee of the Sprague estate, since the failure of that mammeth corporation in December 1873, died at his home in Cook-st., this city, this morning after five weeks, illness. He was born in Providence in 1815, and when eleven years old entered the employ of the late Seth Adams, with whom he remained until 1831, when he removed to Fitzsburg. For a score of years he was an active business man of that city. In 1852, he returned to this city and became interested in the Righ Street Furbace Company, subsequently the Builders, fron Foundry, of which he was precident at the time of his death. When the house of A. and W. Sprague assigned in December 1873, he was appointed trustee and vigorously confested all litigation against the property, by the Sprague relatives and creditors. Mr. Chaffee was a member of the Board of Truste, director of the First National Bank, and the Man facturers' Motual Insurance Company, vice-predent of the Mechanics' Savings Hank, and president of the Mechanics' Savings Hank, and president of the Board.

THE PAILURE OF G. H. BINNEY, Mass., March 20 (Special).-Insurance mor urprised to-day to learn of the fallure of G the Boston representative of several free companies. His style of living prepared 2new him for the announcement. The f his credit is with Boston parties. Case National banks, and the other half a genderal. His indebtedness to the hands

ON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

\$250,000. The report was accepted subject to examination of mians.

MANY COLLISIONS OFF THE COAST. REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS TO STEAMERS AND SAILING YESSELS PROM CAPTAINS

THAT ARRIVED YESTERDAY. The steamship City of Savannah, of the Savannah Line, arrived at her pier at Spring-st. and the North River yesterday afternoon. Her captain reported that shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when off the Navesink Highlands, his vessel was in collision with an unknown schooner. The hight was dark and both vessels were heading for the Scotland light ship, but as the achooner had no stern lights, she was not seen by the steamer's crew until too late to provent the accident. The schooner was struck in the stern and was halled immediately after by th steamer's officers, who received no reply. The steamer was hove to and stood by the schooner until 4 a. m., when a squall sprung up, and she was compelled proceed on her voyage to this port.

It is thought that the schooner was the Lester A Lewis, which arrived from Mobile yesterday afterno The schooner's report said that she was sevented east of the Highlands on Friday night, she was run into by an unknown steamer bound north. er was struck on the port quarter and was cut clear through to the mizzenmast, her captain, who was in the cabin, being drowned. The steamer stood by her for two hours, but was not near enough for her name to be distinguished. At the time of the accident the weather was thick and the schooner was filled with water in the after part, her stern being

Captain Aldrich, of the Brig Atalanta, of Port

of Gardner, Me., arrived at this pure yesterday after a passage of eight days from Brunswiek, Ga. He reported that at 8 p. m. on the 29th while sailing in the lower bay his vessel was run into by the steamer Indians, bound for Liverpool. The steamer steampied to cross the schooner's bows and carried away her fibboom and bowspit and disabled her windlass so that the schooner's anchor could not be let go. The schooner was yesterday towed to Harlem. The Indiana stove in her bows, the hole being about three feet square. She returned to this port and will be repaired, and her agents expect that she will sail again to-day or to-motrow.

alrea, and nor agents of the steamship Beta, from Captain B. Smith, of the steamship Beta, from March 26, at 7 p. m., when only miles northeast of Cape Hatterss, he ran into the schooner Bella Hooper, Captain Gilkey, bound from Matannas to New-York. The steamer's port and star-market of the steam of the

A PLAN TO PRESERVE THE POLO GROUNDS MR. DAY PROPOSES TO GIVE \$10,000 TO LOCAL CHARITIES.

John B. Day, president of the New-York Basebal Club, returned from his Southern trip yesterday morning brimming full of an original scheme by means of which he hopes to save the Polo Grounds for the coming season. His idea is to offer \$10,000, to be distributed among local charities upon the condition that play is permitted at the old place this summer as formerly. Most of the people consulted yesterday look upon the plan as likely to be successful, and a strong effort will be made to carry it out.

"In case this plan does not work," said Mr. Day, we shall abandon further attempts to remain at the Polo Grounds, I don't think that the Board of Aldermen nor the Commissioner of Public Works will turn aside an offer of that kind. It ought also to have some effect on the property-owners, who appear to want One-hundred-and-eleventh-st. cut through." "Have you settled the Ward matter yet 1"

"No, but I think he will go to Washington. the expectation that he will go there, and it would hardly be fair to the club and the friends of the club in that city if he did not go." decreasing to the following his team down to St. George, Staten Island, if it was not that the weather in the early spring was so cold down there. Next year I would just as soon have our nine play at Staten Island as not," said he.

TO HAVE A FINE ALUMNI HALL: Philadelphia, March 80 (Special).—To-day's "Pennsylvanian," published at the university, says the new Alumni Hall, to be built on the college grounds, will be constructed on the model of the classic Greek theatres, resembing the Sheldonian Ticatre at Oxford and the Sanders Theatre at Harvard. It is to cost \$75,000, and will have a scatting capacity of 2,130.

Provost Pepper, Vice-Provost Kendall, and other au University of Pennsylvania, will petition the Legislature on Monday for The passage of tered colleges, who have taken a course in pedagogic to become teachers in the public schools without further examination. A chair of pedagogies will be established at the university next fall.

BOSENTHAL IN ELMIRA: , N. Y., March 30 .- On Monday evening las cocurred the greatest musical, as well as social event that has taken place in this city for years, when Moris Resenthal and Martin Fritz Kriesler played at the Elmira College before 500 people. The audience was the largest ever seen at a college concert, and sel dom if ever has so much enthusiasm been shown Besides playing in Farmington at Miss Porter's school

this is the only educational institution in this country in which he has appeared. The concert was a splendid success, artistically and financially. STRIKERS USING DYNAMITE; Boston, March 30 (Special).—There has been eries of labor sensations in the little shoe town o Holbrook, growing out of the introduction of lasting nachines in Edmund White's factory. The union lasters refused to submit to a reduction of wages and fiwedes were put in their places. About a mile from the centre of the town, in the direction of from the centre of the town, in the direction of Brockton, stands the handsome brick house of L. A. Sleeper, at the present time occupied by Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson and eight non-union Swedes, who Mrs. E. Johnson and eight non-union swedes, who have been employed at the White factory. The family had retired last night and were asleep when Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were aroused by the sound of shattering glass directly beneath their bedroom window, and the sound of horses and a wagon, being diverse retire for the direction of Breakton. They drives rapidly in the direction of Brockton. They remained quietly in bed to await further developments. In about a minute a terrific explosion took place which shook the house from basement to attic. A dynamite

bomb had been threwn tarough the window of the basement dining-room, wrecking the room. In the room directly above, where Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and their little child slept, much damage was also done. The inmates, though not injured, had a nar-row escape from dosth. About three years ago a similar incident took place in the neighboring town of Randolph, when a boarding-house, occupied by "scab" help, was blown up by dynamite. BREAK IN THE BANK OF THE CANAL, Lockport, N. Y., March 30.—Half of the culvert in the canni at Fish Creek, about three miles east of Medina. went out to-day, carrying with it about thirty foo

bemb had been thrown through the window of the

CLEWS TO A MURDER MISSERY.

Philadelphia, March 30 (Special).—Excitement over the murder of the unknown Hebrew pedler whose mutilated body was found in a Turnerville mill pond near Camden, has not abated. The officials are working out clews that point to Joseph Hillman as the murderer. He is a prisoner in charge of the Sheriff. Tp-day at noon two deputy-sheriffs accompanied Hillman to Turnerville so that he could point out to them the place, where he said he found the pedier's pack with which he began husiness some weeks ago. He denies all knowledge of the murder and persists that the body is not that of the pedier John, who used to visit the locality. This morning the officers found a quilt in the possession of Mrs Hillman, made of silk handkerchiefs, which were similar to handkerchiefs sold by the missing pedier. Mrs. Hillman is the granddaughter of John Ware, who some years ago was murdered by his son, John Ware, ir., who axplated his crime on the gellows in Camden dounty.

A ROLLING MILL TO SHUT DOWN.

in the rolling-mill of the Columbia Iron Company that the mill will shut down on April 6, owing to the dull-

THE KERR JURY DETECTIVES. MAYOR GRANT NOT SATISFIED YET.

HE WANTS MORE DEFINITE INFORMATION AS TO THE MEN EMPLOYED AND WHAT THEY DID.

A caustle addition was made yesterday correspondence between Mayor Grant and the District-Attorney on the subject of J. E. Wilkinson's \$5,069 bill for "shadowing" in the late Korr trial. Secretary Crain, on behalf of the Mayor, sent a reply to Acting District-Attorney Semple's letter of March 28, say ing that the "Itemized statement" to which Mr. emple had referred as furnishing all needful formation regarding Wilkinson's claim was unsatis factory, not disclosing the nature and character of the services. It is expressed in this way: "In the matter of shadowing Thomas B. Kerr and James A. Richmond." Mr. Crain goes on to dissect the claim as follows:

claim as follows:

The first four items, which aggregate \$1,032, state, in substance, that four different persons, designated, not by name, but by initials, performed, in the aggregate, 172 days' work between the 1st of February and the 15th of March, and that the value of the services which they each rendered was the sum of \$258. It does not appear who there men were, nor what they did; nor is any reason assigned for their employment. These facts should be stated, and for greater certainty it would be well for each of these men to make affidavit as to the performance of the work.

Three other men designated by initials, likewise, and not by names, are stated to have performed in the

not by names, are stated to have performed in the aggregate forty-eight days' work of a character not designated, but stated to be worth \$238. These men should also be required to state what they did and why

Captain Aldrich, of the Brig Atalanta, of Port Jefferson, arrived from Laguayra with a cargo of cedar and mahogany, after a passage of twenty-one days. He reported that the vessel experienced continuous strong northwesterly gales from Key West to Cape Hatteras. Yesterday, at 2:30 a. m., she was run into by an unknown vessel and lest her starboard main rigging and chain piates and several feet of her rail, and received other damage. It is thought that the other vessel was the schooner Byron M., Captain Lecaim, of the schooner Byron M., of Windsor, Nova Scotia, arrived from St. Kitts, after a passage of twenty days, and reported haying encountered a continuation of heavy northwesterly gales. Early yesterday morning, whon about eight miles southeast of Sandy Hook Lightship, in a heavy snowstorm accompanied by a heavy northwesterly gale, she was run into by an unknown bark and lost her bowspirt, libboom, all her head gear and fore and main masts, which broke off near the deck, leaving the schooner a complete wreek and in a leaking condition. The unknown vessel was not seen after the collision, but at the dime to be worth \$235. These ment should also be required to state what they did and why by dy did it.

Your attention is called to the fact that the individual steel to be performed as witch set of the fact that the individual date of the period for the fact that the individual steel do be period for the fact that the individual date of the period for the fourth item of the bill, appears in the second page of the bill and March 15 are compensated for in the fourth item of the bill; that is to say, it would seem that "J. B." as agent and set below; the schooner fly of the statement furficer shows that the sum of the bill; that is to say, it would seem that "J. B." as agent and set of the bill; that is to say, it would seem that "J. B." as agent and the bill; that is to say, it would seem that "J. B." as agent and the beave have the should allow the bill; that is to say, it would seem that "J. B." as agent and the s

him. The Mayor has asked from your office an explana-tion as to the nature and character of the claim. It reply you have referred him to this statement on fil-with the Controller, and have furnished no additiona explanation. In the absence of such explanation, h-is compelled to pass upon the propriety of the charg-on the papers furnished by the Controller.

While appreciafing that all reasonable intendment while appreciating that all reasonable intendments should be insulged in in favor of the propriety of the charge, he cannot surmize the existence of facts not

while appreciating that all resolutions while should be included in in favor of the propriety of the charge, he cannot surmine the existence of facts not disclosed by the statement.

The charge is one which the Mayor should especially scrutinize, in view of the fact that the city, if it is rightfully incurred, will be entitled to reimbursement at the hands of the State, under the provisions of Section 4, of Article 15 of the Constitution. This reimbursement will depend upon the city's establishing to the satisfaction of the Legislature, the propriety of the charge. If it can be justified, Mr. J. E. Wilkinson should, above all others, be possessed of the evidence to justify it. Up to the time he is paid, and so long as his payment depends upon the furnishing of this information, he has a personal interest in rendering a detailed and specific account. This interest ceases the moment he is in receipt of the money. It would, therefore, seem the part of prudence for the county to arm itself with fuller statements tending to justify the charge, should it conclude to pay the bill.

The purpose of this letter is that you may obtain such statements, if you do not have them. The Mayor will withhold the issuance of the warrant pending the receipt of such a statement.

PRIZE FIGHT IN A RHODE ISLAND TOWN HALL Providence, R. I., March 30.—The long anticipated prize-fight between Jack Ashton and Joe Lannon took place in the town hall at Burrflville this morning.

Among those present were John L. Sullivan, Jack Dempsey, Dennis Costigan, Billy Mahoney, Frank Moran, Jim Daly, Steve McNaugh and about 400 others. In the nineteenth round Lannon came up groups and Ashton responded to cries of "Go in and make a finish." He twice knocked Lannon down with his right. The last time Lannon was unable to rise, and the referee gave the fight to Ashton. There was no Washington club has made certain preparations in blood drawn. Lazmen complained of a severe pain in his left chest, the spot Ashton had been drumming upon. - Ashton finished in good condition, aside from a swelling on the jaw and ear and a slight discolora-

San Francisco, March 30.—Meadows and Duff, fought forty-five rounds last night and showed them selves very evenly matched. The fight was given to Duffy on a foul.

MEXICAN CAVALRY IN PURSUIT OF BANDITS Baltimore, March 30.—A dispatch to "The American" from San Antonio, Tex., says: "The dispatch sent 'The American' of the intended capture of Mr. Garrett and party by Mexican bandits was telegraphed Official Gazette.' As soon as the Mexican Department of Justice learned of the piot, a large force of cavalry was ordered to march to the infested district and to capture, if possible, the ringleaders in the nefarious scheme." back to the city of Mexico and published in 'The

THE HUDSON SAVED WITH A JURY RUDDER Charleston, March 30 (Special).-The steamship Hudson, of the Cromwell Line, is still anchored of The passengers started for New-Orleans this norning. Captain Freeman, her commander, is in the city waiting for orders from New-York. The Hudson lost her rudder and rudderpost about 250 miles north of Charleston, but Captain Freeman risged up a jury rudder of a novel design and reached Charleston under sail. There will be no claim for salvage.

GRANTING THE REQUEST OF AN HEIRBOR! Poughkeepste, N. Y., March 30 (Spealah.—Judge Nelson asked the Supreme Court to-day to grant the executors of the will of William T. Garner the power to appropriate \$25,000 a year for the personal use of Marcellite Thorn Garner, a daughter, now living in France. Judge Barnard granted the motion. Miss Garnor had been receiving a large income hereto-fore, but not sufficient to support her in Paris. She wrote to Judge Nelson, asking for an increase in her allowance, giving as a reason that it cost her \$10,000 a year for dresses alone. As the estate would more than warrant the increase asked for, the court readily granted the motion of the young lady's counsel.

METROPOLITAN LACROSSE GAMES. The committee appainted by the Metropolitan La-rosse Association to formulate a schedule for the coming season, met yesterday at No. 26 Broadway, and agreed upon the following list of games:

Rutgers College vs. Brooklyn. May 11. vs. College
City of New-York, May 17. vs. Sievens Institute, May
25, all at New-Brunswick, N. J. Rutgers College vs.
Brooklyn, at Brooklyn, April 18; vs. Stevens Institute
at Hoboken. May 14; vs. College City of New-York, at
New-York, June 1.

Stevens Institute vs. College City of New-York, at
New-York, June 1.

Stevens Institute vs. College City of New-York, May 2; vs. Rutgers, May 14; vs. Brooklyn, May 16;
all at Hoboken. Stevens Institute vs. College of the
City of New-York, at New-York, May 4; vs. Brooklyn,
at Brooklyn, May 23; vs. Rutgers, at New-Brunawick,
May 25. agreed upon the following list of games:

at Brooklyn, May 25; vs. Rutgers, at Now-York vs. Stevens Institute, May 4; vs. Brooklyn, May 26; vs. Rutgers, June 1; all at New-York. College City of New-York vs. Brooklyn, at Brooklyn, April 13; vs. Stevens Institute, at Hobken, May 2; vs. Rutgers, at New-Brunswick, May 17.

Brooklyn vs. Cellege City of New-York, April 13; vs. Stevens Institute, May 23; all as Brooklyn Brooklyn vs. Rutgers, at New-Brunswick, May 11; vs. Stevens Institute, at Hoboken, May 16; vs. Cellege City of New-York, At New-York, May 25.

The season will close on June 1.

SUGGESTING A NEW KIND OF PIER, Mayor Grant has proposed the passage of an amendment the Consolidation act prescribing the kind and style plers which shall be erected hereafter upon the Nowof piers which shall be erected hereafter upon the New York water front. Its main feature is the enactment of a provise requiring that no pier shall be covered or in-closed unless the roof of the pier shall be so constructed as to admit of the free public use thereof for purposes of resort and recression. The Mayor thrinks that his pian will afford breathing places for the poorer portions of the population, particularly during the heated term.

RELATION OF NICOTINE TO VERTIGO .- M. DO saisne has laid before the French Academy of Medicine the results of various investigations relating to the vertigo peculiar to smokers. From this it appear that the pumerous experiments made in this have proved that nicotine contracts the muscular coat of the vessels, and that vertigo is due to the exaggerated contraction of the arteries of the brain-the aggerated contraction of the arteries of the brain—the patient experiences a feeling of emptiness in the head, so much so that he seems as if about to faint, everything turning around and his ideas becoming confused. M. Decaisne has further accertained that these phenomena are chiefly found in amokers above flifty years of age, and especially in those habitually accustomed to smoking before meals; he has also known several to these persons to be treated for cerebral congestion, and even for illsease of the heart, with the refull, as might be supposed, of increasing the symptoms, the proper treatment consisting in absolute abstention from the weed, and some slight larative with bitters. IN THE CHURCH PORCH.

NOTES OF CHRISTIAN THOUGHT AND WORK The Rev. Dr. A. Jaeger, an Episcopal clergyman, is appealing to the kind-hearted people of the North for notal assistance in building an industrial school for colored people at Lynchburg, Va. He should re-ceive a generous response; for the work in which he ceive a generous response; for the work in which he is engaged is most deserving of recognition and support. Moreover, Dr. Jaeger is singularly well-fitted for this work, which he has been prosecuting for many years. He has letters of commendation, not only from the most prominent elergymen of his own church, but some of the best known men in the country, including ex-President Cleveland and President Harrison. In speaking of his proposed school, Dr. Jaeger says: "While teaching practical farming and s trades, the moral effects of systematic made easy by the comfort of faith in the Invisible will se one chief end. The formation of true Christian character is the main object in view. A large separate farm will be procured for boys when they reach the proper age for separation, but the training the purification and elevation of the sphe of home will receive most particular attention." Jacger hopes to raise \$70,000, which will suffice start the school.

A "handsome young Christian preacher" has bee shocking some of his parishioners in Newton, Mass. by indulging in the giddy walts. I believe in allow ing to the clergy the largest liberty in such matters but I must say I sympathize with the shocked parishioners in this case. To speak of nothing else clergyman who dances shows a painful lack of dignity. Few of us, I imagine, would like to ask a dancing clergyman to pray at the bedside of a dying friend. Dancing per so may be all well enough at any rate I have nothing to say here against it. But its strongest advocates will not maintain that it the higher life, either intellectual or spiritual. It is purely an animal enjoyment, which can be relished as keenly by the savage as the civilized man. It is, therefore, entirely out of keeping with the presumed ideals of a clergyman. Liberty of action is a high and holy thing, of course, but in the case of a clorgyman such liberty should not always be exercised. All things may be lawful for him, but decidedly all things are not expedient.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Paulist Fathers, in the corner of Fifty-ninth-st. and Ninth-ave., has done much to encourage congregational singing. The excellence of the singing in this church has been largely due to the zeal and musical ability of the Rev. Alfred Young, who has himself composed hymn music of great merit. He is an enthusiast on the subject of Gregorian music, of which it may be said that those who like it like it very much; and those who want to hear this ancient plain-song in its perfection can do so by attending a service at this to apprise the public of the coming of the athletes church. During this present Lent, Father Young is and the United States Consul at Naples, Mr. Camp trying the bold experiment of having no choir at all at the Sunday, Wednesday and Priday evening services, All the singing is done by the congregation, which also joins in the recitation of certain prayers in English which are used. The congregational character of these services is brought out still more distinctly by the fficiating priest conducting them from the pulpit from the altar. So successful have they been that they will be continued permanently. The amense church is packed, and five hundred more novable chairs are about to be provided. occess of these popular services at St. Paul's will doubtless lead to their introduction in other Roman

The Paulist Fathers are nearly all converts from Protestantism. They are men of wide culture in lines outside of the theology of their adopted church That they are enthusiastic in their work goes without saying; for the zeal of converts is proverbial. The Roman Catholic Church has always shown a grea deal of wisdom in utilizing the services of its con verts. It always recognizes their ability, and often raises them to the highest offices in its gift. It made Newman and Manning cardinals, and in this country it made Balley an archbishop and Preston a monsignor The Order of the Paulist Fathers was expressly create for the priests of whom I am speaking, and it seem destined to do an important work for the Church.

I am always shocked when I hear people presumably believe in the existence of hell and the devil, cracking jokes about these subjects. Even the most orthodox elergymen are frequently found among those who can see something amusing in these two tremendous facts, if they be facts. To me this is the most convincing evidence that many Christians who sincerely think that they believe in a literal physical hell and a veritable personal devil really believe nothing of the kind. They have accepted a formula of words about them, withou realizing their meaning. Hence their flippancy I would say to all, clergymen especially, who are tempted to tell a good story in which the devil figures, or one in which there are side-splitting alons to the brimstone of hell, resist the temptation. these things such stories are grossly irreverent. And even if you do not believe in them, it is exceedingly bad taste to east ridicule on them.

I read in a Boston paper the other day that when good old Bishop Eastburn was rector of Trinity Church in that city he had three or four assistants, whom he sever allowed to take any part in the social life of the parish. Dr. Eastburn was a man of strong character, who believed thoroughly in social caste, and he didn't want to meet a clergyman who ranked below him professionally in the exclusive social circles which he adorned. This happened a long time ago but an almost similar state of affairs exists to-day in the denominations where assistants are employed. There are assistants in this city who never by any possibility get a chance to preach in the parish church if they preach at all it is in some mission. This is done on the theory that the regular church member are only anxious to hear the chief pastor, and that anything is good enough for the mission people. Socially, too, the assistant does not fare as well as the pastor. In innumerable little ways he is made to feel that he occupies an inferior position. Sometimes even the pastor holds him at arm's length, and treats him with little more consideration than he would treat an upper servant. All this may be proper enough from a worldly point of view; but it is contrary to the spirit of Christ.

The Rev. Dr. Dorchester, of Boston, who is one of the authorities on ecclesiastical statistics in country, estimates the present population of the United States at about sixty millions. The number of evangelical Protestant churches he estimates at 112,744, with 83,845 ordained ministers, and 12,132,-661 members in full communion.

The late Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Burton, of Hartford, Conn., was a very unconventional man. Some years ago he heard a great many complaints about the length of his prayers. To settle the matter he employed of his prayers. To settle the matter he shipper stenographer one Sunday to take down his prayer. On reading it over he was overwhelmed with astonishment at its length, and determined to shorten it thereafter. Speaking of the matter afterward, he said: "It seemed a sort of sacrilege to me when people be-gan to animadvert on the length of my prayers; but they kept on all the same (never harshly though, in a single instance), and by and by I went over to their side, and have had a comfortable amount of peace

Sunday, after the merning service, his attention was called to a splendid horse that was standing in front of the church. After admiring him, he suddenly called out to the owner: "Start him off around the Square and let us see how he steps." The amazement of the good church people can be imagined. One day a horse dealer was showing him a thoroughbred. He spoke of his powerful limbs, handsome head, broad chest, good color and rapid gait. "The fact is," said the dealer, " the animal is absolutely perfect." "Well, then," said the Doctor, "I wish he beloaged to my

Orthodox as he was, Dr. Rurton could not bring himself to preach the old doctrine of hell. One lovely Sunday morning he was walking to his church with a parishioner. He seemed to be depressed, and ex-plained the fact by saying that a few of the older plained the fact by saying that a low the commembers of his church had requested him to preach oftener on eternal retribution. In response to that request he had prepared for that morning a sermon on that dogma; and the thought of having to preach it made him feel sad. At last he burst out: "The more I think of it the more repugnant it becomes to me."

And then he spoke of the sweet singing of the birds,
of the beautiful flowers filling the air with porfume. All nature was radiant with joy, and he declared that with this fair world before him, so full of God's assurances of love, he could not preach about hell and the vengeance of God. And as they approached the church he said with emphasis that the sermen he had church he said with emphasis that the serious he had prepared should not be preached, but should be laid on the shelf. And he delivered without notes a magdiffeent sermon on the love of God.

This is the golden age of the church decorator. The maker-like simplicity that used to characterise the

interior of Protestant churches is almost a thing of the past. I was talking the other day with a des in church decorations whose business used to mainly with Episcopalians. "We are getting morders every year," he said, "from non-Episco Protestant churches. Not long ago a Presbyter'an clergyman came to me and asked me what could be done to make the interior of his church more nesthetic. He declared that the plainness of his church was driving away all the young people of his congregation, who were going over to Episcopal Church. He had partially arrested movement by starting a vesper evening service with fine music and chanting as a feature. But he felt that to hold his own he must make his church look more ecclesiastical. We hear the same story from every quarter. The tendency is a good thing for us, as it will largely increase our business. But it is not a good thing for the Episcopal Church, as the other Christian bodies will soon be competing with it on its own ground."

The Episcopalians of Michigan are very despiabout their failure to get a bishop. Says General Withington, a prominent layman: "It may seem like a harsh thing to say, but it nevertheless appears to be true that the matter of deliars and cents and worldly emoluments enters very widely into the re-ligious convictions of the present day. The fact that the disciples of Christ were of old commanded to give up all they possessed and follow Him seems to be largely lost sight of by many church leaders. It is not now so much a question in these instances of what they can do for the Master as it is a quastion of what they can do for themselves and their families. I believe in paying good living salaries—even large salaries—but the fact that a man cannot afford to give up an immense salary and a fashionable con regation for the sake of going into a higher field where he plainly has a Divine call, scarcely seems to me like the best and most desirable brand of religion. Eminent men naturally command large salaries, and only eminent men are called to fill bishop's chairs."

THE BALL TEAMS IN ITALY.

INCIDENTS OF THE GAMES AT NAPLES, ROME AND FLORENCE.

Florence, February 26. The tour of the American baseball teams in Italy ended with the game played here yesterday. The temperament and taste of the Italians are apparently not inclined toward amusement of this kind, and it is all the more noteworthy that they have overywhere manifested a degree of interest said to have never previously been shown in regard to athletic sports. This success is all the more gratifying because the opening at Naples was inauspicious. Absolutely nothing had been done by Spalding's European agen hausen, received a genuine surprise in being sudden confronted by so large a body of his countrymen Their arrival, however, was not entirely unnoticed by the Italian Government, and when the train entered the station a detachment of eight or ten soldiers was waiting to receive them. This unusual military courtesy was due to the Chicago left-fielder, who, on his way from Brindisi, had borrowed the little tin horn on which one of the railroad guards tooted the departure of the train from the different stations, and for a time refused to return it. The offence had been telegraphed shead, hence the presence of the soldiery. But they had no occasion to indulge in any warlike lemonstrations, for an explanation to the Commandan quickly smoothed matters over.

The United States Consul did his utmost in the

limited time at his disposal. He obtained consent to play on the public ground from the Commandant and invited the nobilky and other leading people to the game, which was set for the 19th. About 4,000 spectators were present on the grounds, and as the police arrangements were totally inadequate, they crowded on the base-lines and formed a straggling semisircle between the out-fielders and in-fielders. efforts were made to get the lazzaront back, but with offerts were made to get the lazaroni back, but without avail. The players assisted by throwing the bell
along the base-lines, but the motiey throng only
taughed when some one was hit. Under such circumstances it was scarcely possible to expect a good
game, but despite all difficulties, the play for four innings was first-class. At the close of the fourth the score was 2 to 1 in favor of the Chicagos. All-Americas carned seven runs in their fifth, Carroll, Manning and Earle making home runs. Baldwin opened the fifth for the Chicagos by hitting a lineball toward first base, which struck a boy in the cheek Fortunately it was a glancing blow and did no serious damage, but the crowd immediately swarmed over the field and a scene of great confusion followed. was obstructed, the home-plate was lifted up, and the

umpire declared the All-Americas winners.

Among the more distinguished people who were present and who were unfortunately deprived of seeing a good game, were Commandant Lizzi and family, Admiral Acton and family, United States Consul witzerland, Norway and Sweden and the Netherlands, the rectors of the English churches at Naples, Henry Banfe, Miss Banfe and Miss Pollock, of England; Mr. and Mrs. Plaidon, of Portland, Me.; W. H. Nicholson, of Eric, Penn., and a large

number of American tourists.

At Rome affairs were found in a much more favor able condition. Manager Lynch had preceded the combination and had worked up a strong interest in the game, being warmly assisted by the Secretary of the American Legation, Charles Dougherty. presence of the ball-players hed aroused a patriotic feeling among the American tourists on the Continent and many had come down from Nice to see the teams

play. The players enjoyed Rome more than any place they had yet visited. One of the most interesting incidents of the stay there was the reception at the incidents of the stay there was the recepton as the American College. It was held on Washington's Birthday, and the sixty-five young Americans who aspire to the priesthood greeted the ballplayers with a rousing National cheer that must have warmed their hearts. A number of the students were personally acquainted with some of the ball-players, and a most delightful hour was spent in pleasant chat of home. The students play the game frequently, and are well informed in regard to baseball matters. The players were afterward received by Rector O'Connell, of Richmond, Va., and Bishop McQuade, of Rochester, N. Y., the latter being a guest at the college. He made a notable address of welcome. It was full of wit and bright thoughts, and ended with a glowing tribute his own country and a touching allusion to the site of the college as the one little place in Rome sacred to American freedom and institutions."

The scene of the ball game was the Villa Borghese a spot full of historic interest. Between four and five thousand people had assembled when the players marched across the field. The students of the Amer-ican College had assembled in a body near the home marched across the field. The students of the American College had assembled in a body near the home plate, and greeted the athletes with a rousing cheer. The welcome was immediately taken up by the other spectators in a hearty clapping of hands. The ball players must have folt honored in the spiendid character of the assemblage. It was so entitlely dissimilar to that at Naples that one could hardly realize that he was in the same country. After the game began there was a constant line of handsome equipages on the drive near the terrace, among thom at one time being those of the King and the Prince of Naples. Among the other distinguished people who were present were the Prince Colonna, the head of the family; Prince Corsini, Prince Borghose and daughter, Mme. Crispi, Prince Torionia, Count Ferran, Count Glannotti, Duchess Colori, Princesses Castel dei Fino, Ruspello, Palavacini, Odescaldi, Doria, Rospigliosi and others of Roman families; nearly all the diplomatic cips, the British Embassy and American Legation James Fietcher, United States Consul at Genoa, and nearly the entire American colony.

With such a notable assemblage it, was not surprising that the players put forth their best efforts and piayed a brilliant game. By agrosuent the game was declared by the score at the end of the seventh inning, when the Chicagos were alread, the runs being Chicago 3, All-America 2. Two additional innings were played as an exhibition without making soy change.

Chicago 3, All-America 2. Two additional innings were played as an exhibition without making any change.

But one day was spent at Florence. Though the crowd was not so large as at Rome, the charge of five frances having doubtless an effect in lessening it, it was of the same fashionable and refined character. Among these present were the Marquis and Marchioness Ghori, Baron and Baroness Levi, Count and Countess Fabricotti, Marquis and Marchioness Torrigiani, Count and Countess Gherardesca, Baroness Van de Hein, Prince Strozsi, Count Conevaro, Marquis Piccolillis and Counts Fabbrone and Larderel. Among the Americans present were Commodore Dickenson, U. S. N. Dr. O. Gorman and daughter, of Newack, N. J.; Miss Robinson, daughter of Richelieu Robinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Le Roy de Roven and the uculptors, R. H. Park and James R. Connor. There was also a large delegation of mambers from the Forence Jockey Club.

The game was played on the Casino race course, formerly the property of the Grand Duke. It was a splendid, even field of turf, and from the small grand stand altorded a magnificent view of the mountain scenery. The high peaks were clothed in snow, while down below the hill-sides blossomed with vertiant foliage. The weather was cooler than in Southern Italy, and the spectators were weapped in scalaking and heavy beavers. Among the spectators to whom the game was an especial treat was John McName, Sheriff of Brooklyn in 1862. He is an old ball player and claims to have been one of the founders of the famous Attantio nine. He played with the old Pasimes and was a contemporary of O'Brien, Dakin, Pidgeon, Leggett and other famous old players who nursed the National game into a lustry youth. Mr. McNamee is now a hearty-looking, broad-shouldered and full-whiskered man between fifty and sixty, whose resy cheeks show the benefit of the athletic practices of his younger day. He is a goulpop, and hesides magnages the Villa Tropploe as a hotel.

MUSICAL COMMENT. REFLECTIONS ON DR. VON BUELOW AS A

CONDUCTOR-ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONDUCTOR—ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The impression made by Dr. Von Buelow as a ductor at the concert in the Metropolitan Opers is last Wednesday evening was exceedingly profoun perfeilly among musicians. The applause of the pwas very hearty, but this signifies less when question is the conduct of a symphony than it when it is one purely of execution. In fact it deepen the character of an audience whether it signifies the conduct of a symphony than it when it is one purely of execution. In fact it deepen the character of an audience whether it signifies all. The great popular eventors have been nessed in New York within the last two weeks, first was the silly conniption over Alvary; the semore sociate, more displified and altogether creditable to the good sense and good taste equality, was the enthusiasm which rewarded Dr. Buelow; the third, which partock of the nature of its predecessors, was the demonstration of devoked by the duct-playing of Joseffy and Ross on Friday evening in Steinway Hall. on Friday evening in Steinway Hail. If the three are reconcilable on art grounds, we should like to see him reconciled. How little discrimination on the subject of a reading of a symphony by a conductor exists in the public mind can be guess the circumstance that one professional war music found the reason for Dr. Von Buelow's with Beethoven's eighth symphony to lie in this that it was so like Herr Seidl's. Readings more radically different it would be difficult to mention. Only in one particular had they any res to each other, and in that particular both cond followed a suggestion of Wagner's. A reading has this sanction for three such men as Wagner Buelow and Seidl is, of course, entitled to profe respect; but their agreement does not close the troversy. Individual taste still maintains its rig and the plainly indicated where of the composer

The point at issue is the proper tempo of the third movement. Beethoven's indication is "Tempo di Menuetto" with a metronomic mark so rapid as to be irreconcilable with the common notion of a minuet. Forty or more years ago Wagner tried to make propaganda for a slower tempo than was traditional and argued that Beethoven indicated his desire to return to the time of the stately minuet by writing di Menuetto" instead of simply "Menuetto," Haydn's custom, the tempo of Haydn's third movements having come to be much quicker than the old dance from which the form of the symphonic third movements was derived. The metronomic mark did not disturb Wagner, for at the time the figures were not looked upon as being Beethoven's. Wagner was arxious to overturn the idea that the movement had to be played rapidly because it stood in the place of the customary scherce which had been developed out of the old minuet. How much slower be wanted it played he did not say, but he indicated it by reference to the accompaniment in triplets to the trie, which in a rapid tempo is often slurred over. Herr Soidl's anxiety on point was so grees that he played the trio much slower than the first part, a proceeding which Dr. Von Buelow reversed, his trio be appreciably faster than the opening tempo. Both played the moven There are few things in music whose discus-

is more thankiess than the question of a correct tempo. Such arguments as The Tribune has advanced in favor of Beethoven's marks (or rather against Herr Soldl's extravagance) are by shorteighted, unthinking or unfair people met (and, as they think, answered) by the silly charge that we desire to set up a machine against a conductor with human emotions. Now, the fact is that of all the composers who ever lived, Beetheven is the one whose tempos are the mess unmistakable. How any one can misconceive the feelunmistatable. How any one can misconceive the fing of the Allegretto Scherzando in the eighth symph for instance is a mystery. It is stamped on as bar of the melody; yet Herr Seidl played it so ray as to rob the movement of all plquancy, all grail humor—the very elements which are most rounced in it. This feeling is indicated by Beethow mark. Dr. Von Buelow did not depart appreciation it. The first and last movements he too trifle slower than the tempi indicated by Beethow but it must always he rembered that it is the fee but it must always be rembered that it is the fee of the movement as a whole, rather than in any of its details, that the mark stands for. Dr. Von Ru is an ideal Beethoven conductor in his exercise freedom in the course of a movement. Bee and no one is likely to advocate such a treatme even in the most emphatic condemnation of radi lawlessness. What was particularly admirable Dr. Von Buelow's reading of the symphony was clearness, the dramatic effectiveness of soo the unflagging joyousness with while infused it, this spirit being threate movement and saved only by its rhythmical incisive ness and great variety of nuances of force and To see a conductor set the symphony in the pre-It is interesting to witness the operation of a mind-like Von Buelow's even when the manifestation is made through the medium of grotesque gesticulail poses and grimaces. We forgive these because Buelow is the offender, and we know his genius, eccentricities of character and his nervous cons tion. But the ideal conductor is the one who is least in the public eye when he is before an audience. If conceptions can be conveyed to the players by antics (and Dr. Von Buelow showed last Wedne that they can), it might be done at the rehearsals They are not becoming in the concert-room, and their example is pernicious. On Friday evening Walter Damrosch almost dislocated his arms and wrenched his head from between his shoulders to bring out sforzandes in the symphony in D minor of Schumann, which the players under him have been bringing out for more years than he has lived. The men were largely those of Mr. Thomas's orchestra, and this symphony has always been ideally performed under Mr. Thomas's baton,

Dr. Von Buelow will dominate the musical week with his series of Beethoven recitals in the Broadway Theatre. The recitals will be four in number and will take place on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday (beginning at & p. m.) and Thursday and Friday (beginning at & p. m.) (beginning at # p. m.) and Thursday and Friday (beginning at 3 p. m.) A splendid resolve of the managements of these concerts is indicated by their announcement that no "standing-room" tickets will be sold. Instead the whole second balcony of the theatre will be thrown open to the public at the usual admission price of \$1. The indications are that the recitals will be extremely popular and profitable in every way.

recitals will be extremely popular and provided the severy way.

The fifth concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society will take place on Saturday evening of this week, the public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. In view of the fact that the programme is composed of places requested by the public, its composition is significant. Bach, Beethoven and Wagner are the only musicians represented, the first day by the suite in D. No. 3; the second by the "Pastoral" Symphony, and the third by no less than six compositions, as follows: "Huldigungsmarsch," prelude to "Lohengrin, "Waldweben" from "Siegried," Fidic of the Valkyrior from "Die Walkurer," "Siegried's Death" from Die Goetterdaemmerung" and the "Kaisermarsch."

Mr. Henry Holden Huss, a young New York composer, of whose work admiring mention has been made in this journal, will give a concert of his own music in Stoliway Hall on Wednesday of next week. April 10. He will have the help of Miss Maud Powell, Mrs. Theodore Toodt, Miss Emily Winant and Mr. Frederick Bergner, and besides cleven songs, the programme will contain two movements from a suite for two pianofortes, a romance for violoncello, a romance and polonaise for violin, and a trio for planoforte, violin and violoncello, recently composed and dedicated to Mr. Huss's master, Josef Rheinberger. Mr. Huss has talent, learning, artistic sincerity and earnestness and it is to be hoped that the concert in one way or another will result in substantial encouragement for him.

SCARLET FEVER STEADILY SPREADING. SCARLET FEVER STEADILY SPREADING.
There were 880 deaths in the city last week, and 549
of them occurred in tenement-houses. Consumption caused
129 deaths, 35 more than during the previous week; pacumonia killed 109 persons, bronchills 55, heart disease 58,
kidney troubles 41, and 25 New-Yorkers met with violent
deaths, chiefly by accidents. The record of contagious
diseases in the city during two weeks shows a marked iscrease in scarles fever, width has been aprending in they
part of the city north of the Hariem River and in the
tenement-house districts for a month.

March 22. Cases, Deaths. .894 50 .170 85 .161 15 100-.759 815

APPRECIATION FOR A CRITIC: From The Troy Press.

From The Truy Press.

The defence of the theatrical criticism of the press against recent attacks which Mr. Winter makes in the current number of "Happer's" is worth careful reading. It is manly, foreible, temperate and convincing. (Hoston Couries.

"The Courier's" commendation is well deserved. As a critic he is unsurpassed. He is discriminating able scholarly and positively brilliant. He gives the reasons for his praise or consure with painstaking detail and great cogency, and notwithstanding the many sharp thrusts he has made, we believe the many sharp through the hear made, we believe the many sharp through the manual transition profession as a whole gives him credit for impartiality and admirable judgment. Therefore, Mr. Winter is thoroughly capable of defending aswepaper criticism of the drama, as is proven by the article in "Happer's."